



very much resembles cineol which has as its chief constituent oil cajeput, oil eucalyptus, and a few other oils. Altho terpineol is not itself present in these oils, its derivatives, such as cineol, terpinyl acetate are the chief constituents. The chief draw back to most of the oils is that they are not universally applicable to microscopic purposes, and so several kinds must be kept. They often, too, dissolve celloidin and the anilin stains; and are high priced.

The new terpineol, which is manufactured synthetically from oil turpentine, replaces oil of bergamot by clearing celloidin sections, having a perfect clearing action; dissolves paraffn; does not dissolve anilin colors; has a refractive index of 1.49; and is only 1-5 the price of bergamot.

V. A. L.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF SPERM IN HYBRIDS

Pall (Arch. Mikr. Anat. 1911) report studies on the spermatogenesis in hybrid ducks and in young mules, in comparison with the stages characteristic of the pure parental strains. The early stages of development in the testis appears to be normal, so far as microscopic technic can determine; but for some reason the dividing cells in the last division stages, are unable to form perfect spermatozoa. This is one of the reasons at least for the frequent infertility of hybrids.

#### FUNCTION OF THE MALE ACCESSORY REPRODUCTIVE GLANDS IN MAMMALS

Iwanov (Arch. Mikr. Anat. 1911) believes that there are probably two functions to the prostatic fluid and other secretions produced by the glands accessory to the male reproductive structures in mammals. His conclusions are based upon experimentation. The principal function he believes to be one of diluting the seminal fluid proper and of furnishing volume by means of which emission is facilitated and a medium of motion insured. Secondly, he believes that there are elements in the prostate secretion, particularly, that serve to stimulate the sperm cells to higher activity,—coincidentally with shortened life.